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Whitinsville

Massachusetts



Illustrated Souvenir

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Whitinsville, Massachusetts

Historical Sketch. Industries.
Landscapes, Water Scenes, Views of Public Buildings, Churches, Residences
and Shaded Drives. Sports and Amusements,
Interesting Neighbors.

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Whitinsville, Massachusetts.

Historical Sketch.

WHITINSVILLE, chief of the several villages of Northbridge, once a part of old Mendon town, is famous for its natural and material beauty, and worthy of portrayal by pen as well as camera.

In ye olden time, when the Redskins paddled their birch canoes along its streams or roamed and hunted over its picturesque hills, this district bore the Indian name Masconsapong. That name was long since lost, and the beginning of Whitinsville in the hands of the paleface dates back to 1660.

Forty years had passed since the Mayflower dropped anchor and the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. New settlers from across the deep had poured into the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and as the eastern towns and villages became thickly populated, the people began moving westward, attracted by the fertility of the soil.

On October 16, 1660, seven inhabitants of Braintree sent a petition to the General Court asking for a grant of land on which to make other settlements, and in answer to this petition, the General Court chose Mr. Peter Brackett and Ensign Moses Paine "for to purchase a title of the Indians, containing about eight miles square, about fifteen miles from Medfield town." The tract was bought from Great John and three other Nipmuck chiefs for "the summe of twenty-four pounds sterling," and the deed was signed April 22, 1661, and all interest in the tract of land covered by this deed was assigned to the selectmen of the town of Mendon May 12, 1662. Only the men who signed the petition, and those considered by the petitioners honest, upright men, were allowed to make settlements in this plantation, first called Medham, and afterwards changed to Mendon.

In the fall of 1663, other settlers joined these pioneer families, and in a few years little villages dotted the district. This plantation was the scene of the first Indian attack in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. After a decade of peace following the purchase of the land from Great John, one of the settlers was killed, and the son of the Indian, Matoonas, was executed for the murder and his head hoisted on a pole, where it remained for months as a warning to the Redskins. Matoonas patiently bided his time, waiting for an opportunity to strike a deadly blow at the settlement to avenge the death of his son. On July 14, 1675, he led the Indians in an attack upon the plantation in which five of the settlers were killed. The people deserted the town after this attack and the Indians burned it. A company of the colonists, returning under the leadership of Capt. Daniel Hinchman, discovered the warring band of Indians between Mendon and Hassanamisco, or Grafton, and routed them, killing twenty. The rest escaped into swamps in the surrounding country. After an absence of about five years the settlers returned to the plantation and henceforth no serious attacks by the Redskins threatened the existence of the little settlement.

After the growth of half a century, the people in the western part of the town complained of the remoteness of church and school and petitioned the General Court to be set off as a separate town. The petition was granted, on condition that they supply themselves with a minister and a schoolmaster within a year. This condition was readily accepted, and what is now Northbridge and Uxbridge was set off and incorporated as the town of Uxbridge on June 27, 1727.

For forty-five years, Northbridge remained a part of Uxbridge. In 1772, the inhabitants of the northern part of Uxbridge obtained permission from the General Court to be separated from Uxbridge as a separate district, giving the same reasons as Uxbridge had presented when it desired to be set off from old Mother Mendon. This new town was called Northbridge, and was incorporated July 14, 1772, on the 97th anniversary of the Indian attack on the plantation when five of the settlers were killed.

Over a hundred years had passed since the hardy pioneers from Braintree had purchased the plantation from Great John for two dollars a square mile. At this time the population of the whole town of Northbridge was about 600, with 85 houses. Most of this growth was on the hilltops, where

the early settlers felt more secure from hostile attack. The first church was built on Northbridge hill, the highest point in the town, about 600 feet above sea level. From this broad ridge, Mount Wachusett in Princeton, and the peak of Mount Monadnock can be seen on a clear day, and the picturesque valley of the Mumford stretches away to the southward.

During the first century, farming was the principal occupation and the growth in population was slow, and continued so until the development of the water power of the Mumford River for manufacturing purposes. The manufactures gave a boom to the little hamlet of Whitinsville on the banks of the Mumford, and it soon outstripped the other villages of the town, and has made itself famous in the textile world as a producer of cotton goods and cotton machinery. Wise management of the manufacturing interests brought a large measure of prosperity and resultant growth, so that today Northbridge town is more populous than old Mother Mendon and Step Mother Uxbridge combined, and Whitinsville, with a population of over 5,000, is the busy business center of the town and neighboring villages.

When Great John had his bargain sale of real estate nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, the Mumford was a swift, but narrow stream, winding its way along the valley. The development of its water power by storage reservoirs flowed the low meadows bordering the river banks, and gave Whitinsville the lovely sheets of water that add so much to its charm. Beautiful estates, elm shaded streets, pleasant drives and walks, fine residences and fine schools, churches and public buildings, greatly enhance the natural beauty of its hills and dales. The great estates have their terraced lawns, and every little cottage and tenement has its plot of green, so that Whitinsville is everywhere pleasing to the eye of the beholder.

But— let the camera tell its story.



MUMFORD RIVER. THE WHITIN MACHINE WORKS. WHITINSVILLE COTTON MILLS

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF CENTER OF WHITINSVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. JOHN C. WHITIN.



ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS ON ESTATE OF MRS. JOHN C. WHITIN.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. JOHN C. WHITIN.



MEMORIAL SQUARE FROM MUMFORD BRIDGE.



AMONG THE PINES AT PICNIC POINT.



FALLS ON THE MUMFORD.



THE OLD ELM SHADED POST OFFICE.



PRESENT LOCATION OF THE POST OFFICE.



FALLS ON THE MUMFORD.



THE OLD ELM SHADED POST OFFICE.



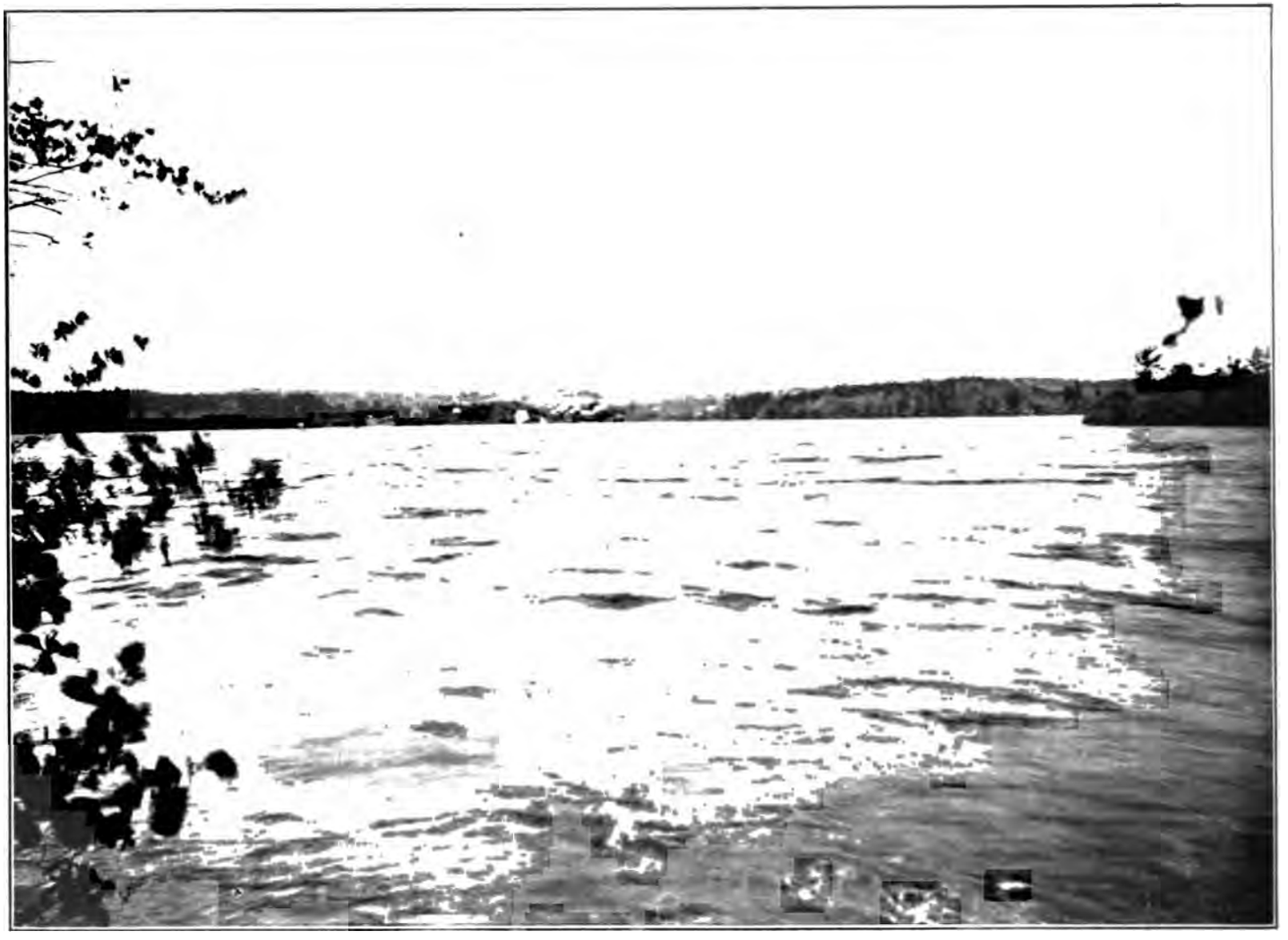
PRESENT LOCATION OF THE POST OFFICE.



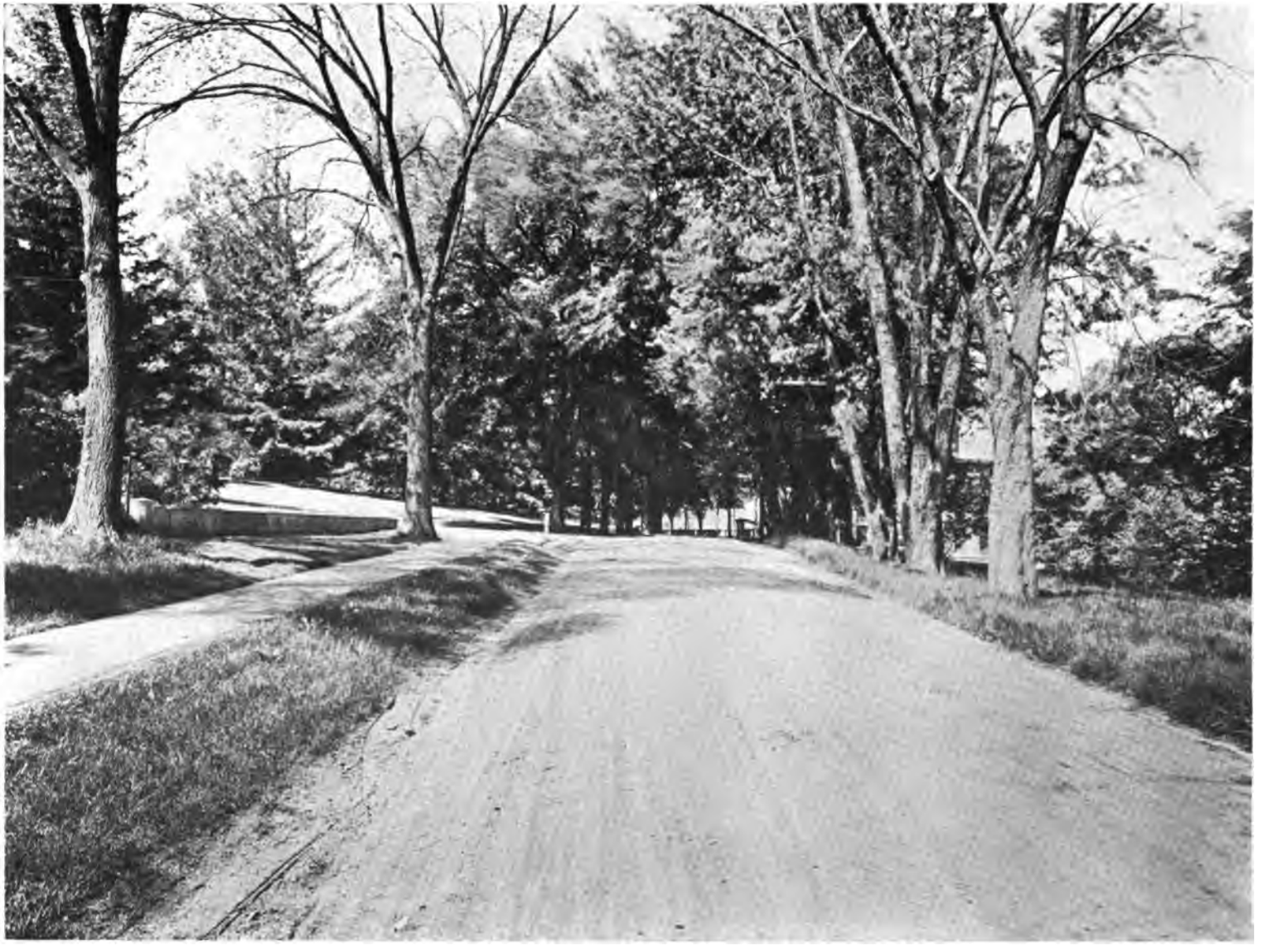
LOVERS' LANE, AT RESIDENCE OF MRS. JOHN C. WHITIN.



GATEWAY BELOW LACKEY DAM.



THE "MEADOWS"



DOUGLAS ROAD.



PLEASANT STREET.



CROSS STREET, BUT BOTH LOOK PLEASANT.



MEADOW ROAD.



FLETCHER STREET AROUND THE BEND.



SCENE ON ESTATE OF MRS. J. C. WHITIN.



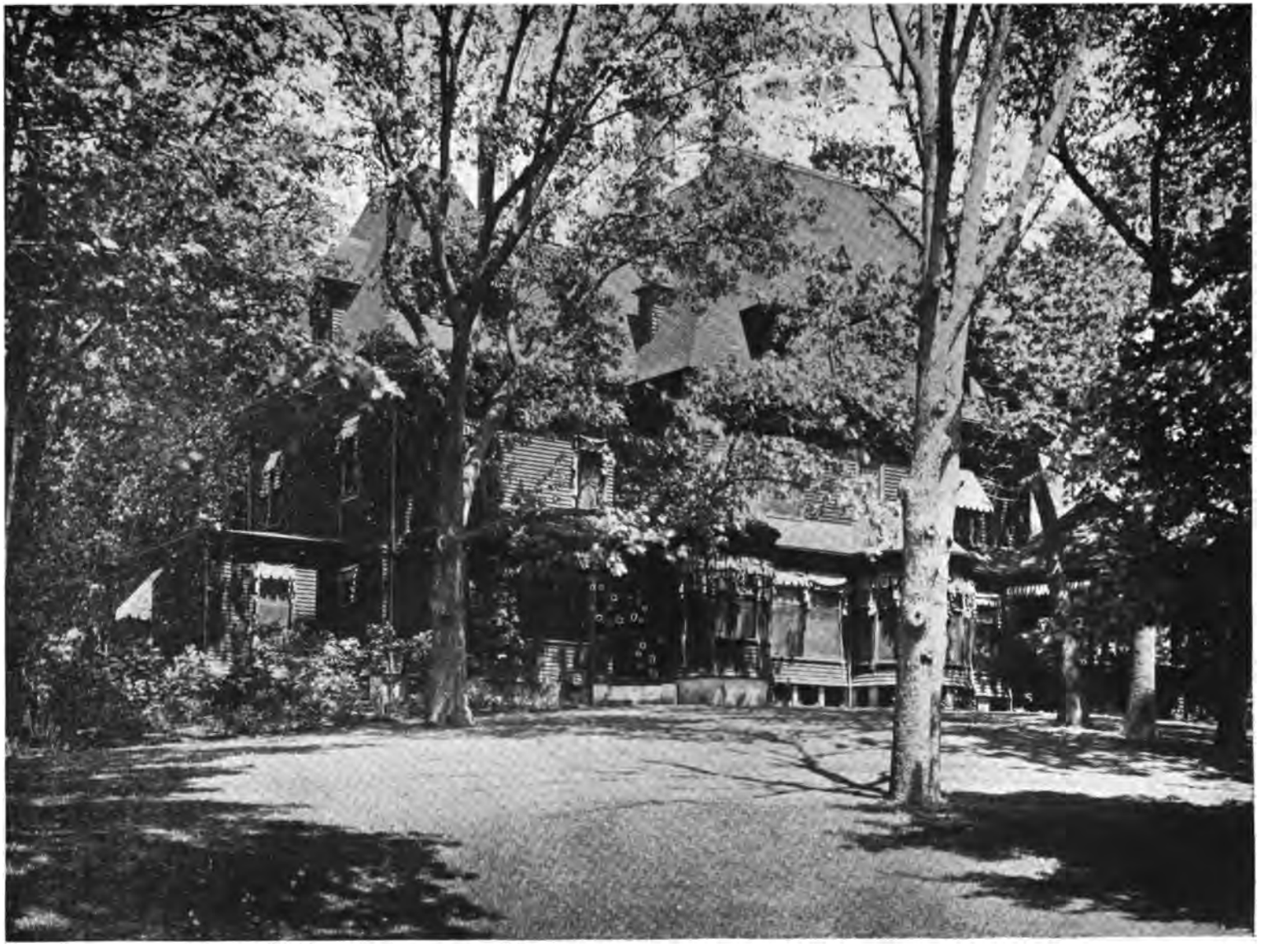
FALL SCENE AT LACKEY DAM.



PICKEREL POND.



RESIDENCE OF HON. ARTHUR F. WHITIN.



RESIDENCE OF MR. G. MARSTON WHITIN.



ENTRANCE TO ESTATE OF MR. ALBERT H. WHITIN.



DRIVE AROUND THE "MEADOWS."



CHESTNUT STREET RESIDENCES.



THROUGH PLUMMERS WOODS.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. JULIA F. WHITIN.



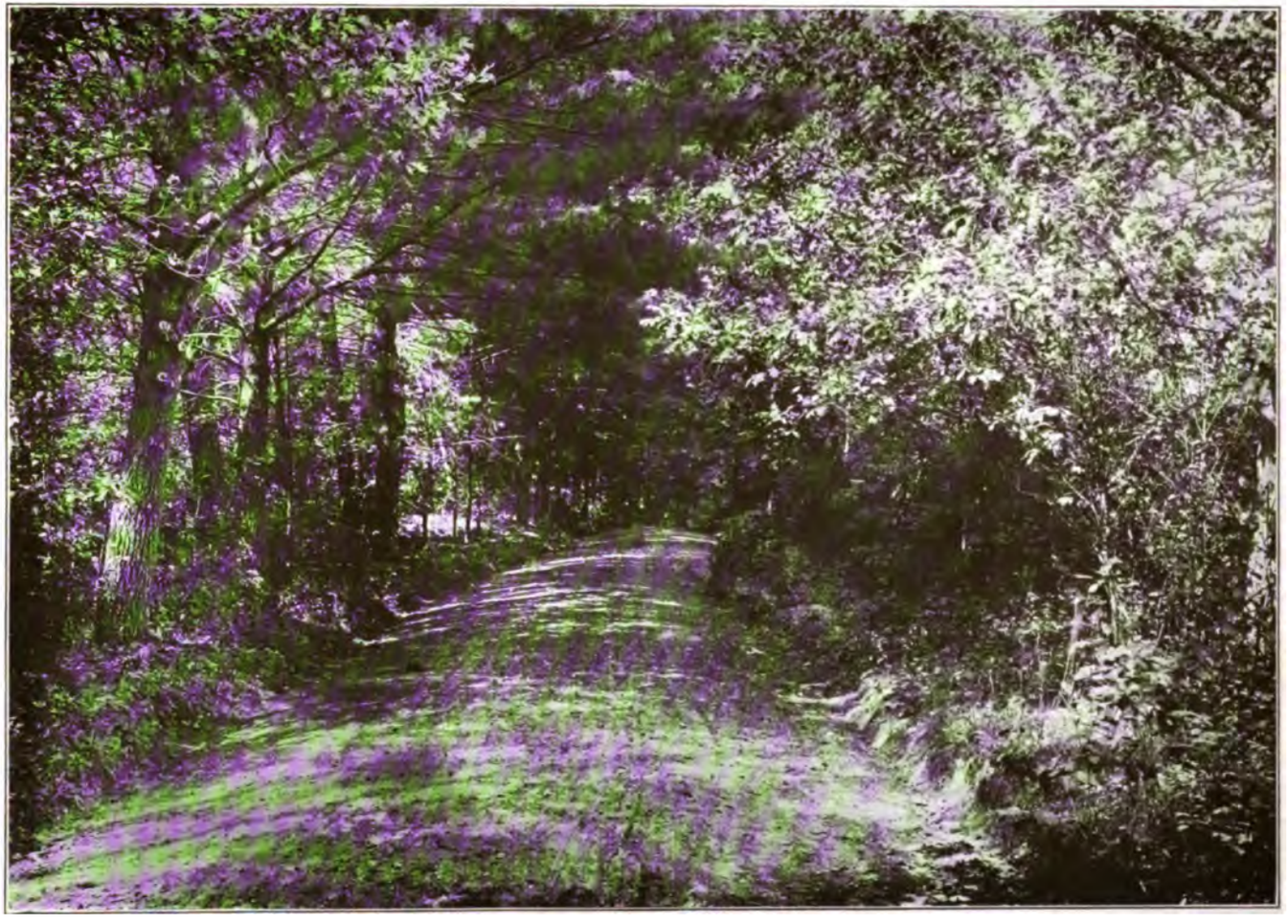
GROUP OF RESIDENCES ON RAILROAD AVENUE.



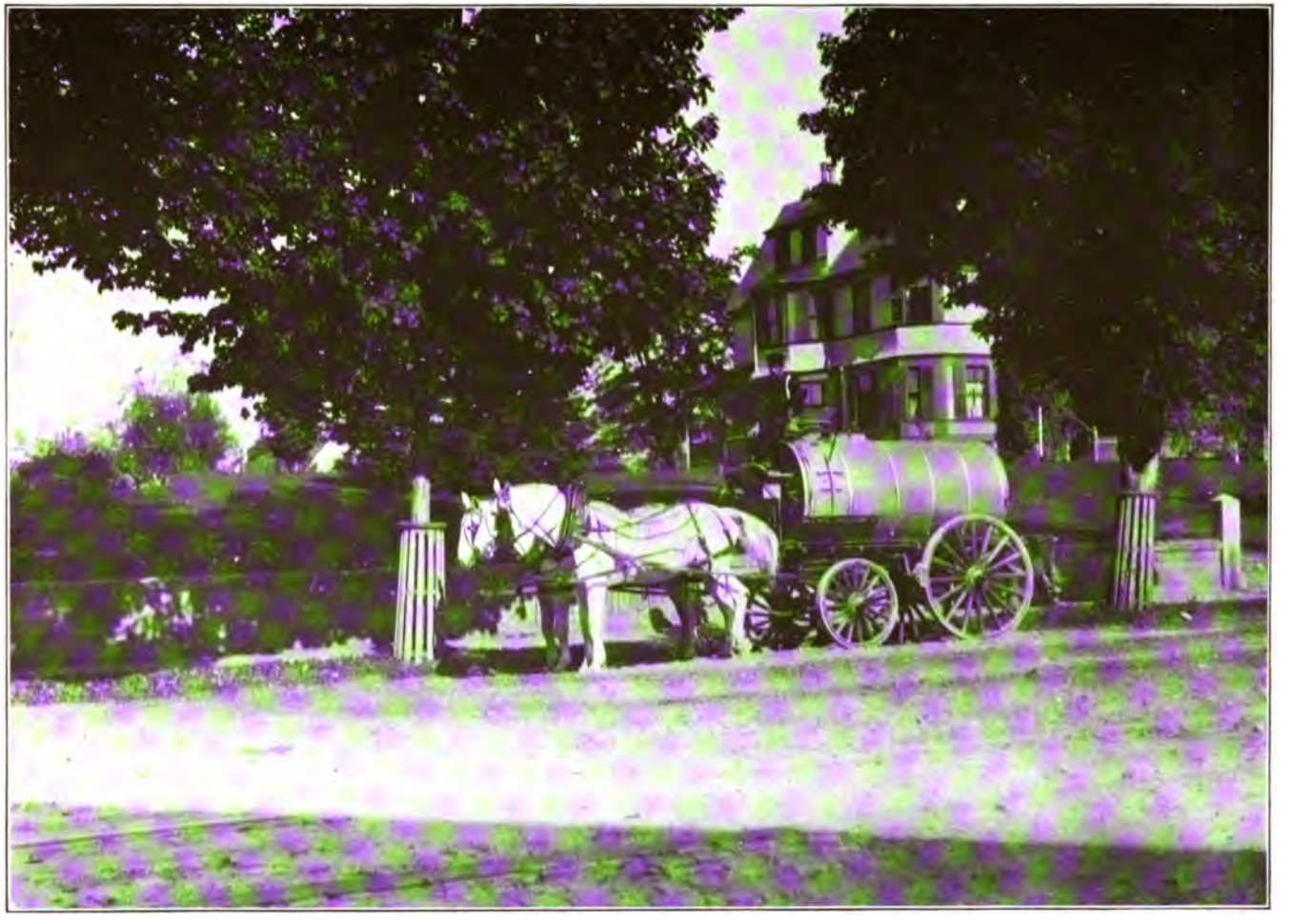
SCENE ON THE ARCADE.



COTTAGE STREET, LOOKING EAST.



DRIVE FROM LACKEY DAM TO PRENTICE CORNER.



ON THE WATER WAGON.



LOOKING DOWN PROSPECT STREET.



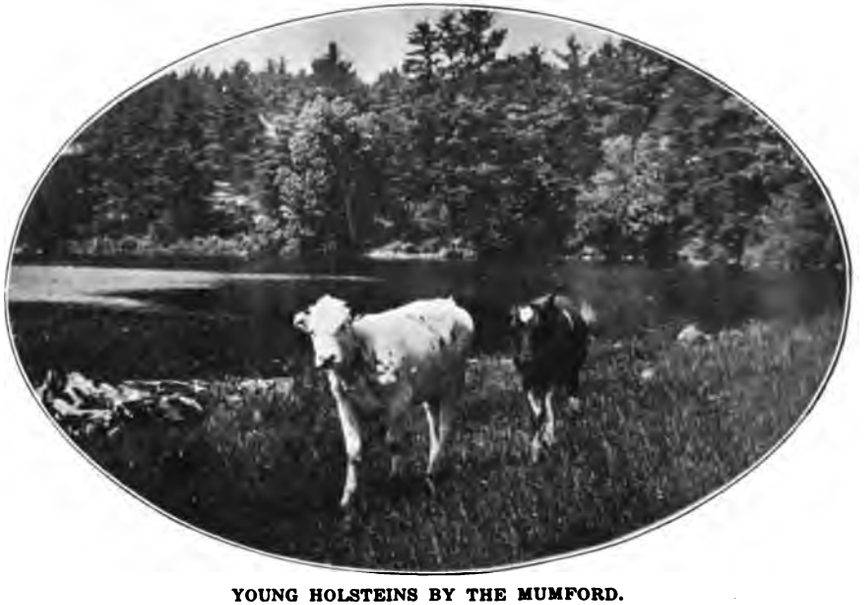
MEADOW BRIDGE.



JOHNNY'S ISLAND.



PICNIC POINT.



YOUNG HOLSTEINS BY THE MUMFORD.



ICE-BOUND FOUNTAIN ON ESTATE OF MRS. JOHN C. WHITIN.



THE SAME SPOT IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.



MOTHER GOOSE AND FAMILY ON THE ARCADE.



CANOEING BELOW LACKEY BRIDGE.



WAYSIDE, RESIDENCE OF MR. H. T. WHITIN.



WOODLAND COTTAGE, RESIDENCE OF MR. J. M. LASELL.



HILLSIDE, RESIDENCE OF MR. EDMUND M. TAFT.



THE OAKS.



AIRSHIP VIEW OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH AND VICINITY.



TREE-TOP VIEW OF MUMFORD RIVER AND WATER STREET, 1906.



VIEW BELOW LACKEY BRIDGE.



DOUGLAS ROAD, NEAR ENTRANCE TO PICNIC POINT.



LOOKING EASTWARD ACROSS THE PARK.

Industries.

IN 1790, the industries of Whitinsville included a corn mill, a saw mill and a forge, but farming was evidently the principal occupation. The forge or "iron works," was established at Mumford Falls in 1727 by Samuel Terry of Barrington, Mass. In 1736, the iron works had three fire-places, one hammer and an ore-yard. After passing through several hands, the iron works became the property of James Fletcher and his son-in-law, Col. Paul Whitin.

At that time, the product of the manufactory was "bar-iron," made from pig-metal. This was continued for a time, when Mr. Whitin began the manufacture of hoes and scythes ; and during the suspension of English trade caused by the embargo of 1807–9, other farm tools were added to the list of Whitin products, which then kept three trip-hammers and a power-driven grindstone busy. Mr. Paul Whitin was a man of affairs, and in addition to the manufacture of farming tools, he established a cotton mill on the south bank of the Mumford River. This mill had 1500 spindles, and here Col. Whitin placed one of his sons, John C., first, at an early age, as a worker in all departments of cotton manufacture, but very soon, while yet under twenty, as manager. In 1826, Col. Paul Whitin formed a partnership with his two elder sons, Paul, Jr., and John C. Whitin.

As superintendent of the cotton mill, the latter grew dissatisfied with the crude machinery then in use, and turned his attention to its improvement. With two hand lathes, and the labor of two assistants added to his own, John C. Whitin built his first cotton picker in about a year's time, completing it in 1831, and securing a patent on it in 1832. After the death of Col. Paul Whitin in 1831, a new firm was formed, consisting of Mrs. Paul Whitin, Sr., Paul Whitin, John C. Whitin and Charles P. Whitin, which almost immediately became the purchaser of the mill of the old "Northbridge Manufacturing Company," and in the picker room of this mill, the manufacture of John C. Whitin's

patent picker was begun. There was a steadily increasing demand for it. After the picker, improvements were made in other lines, and now nearly every kind of machine used in the manufacture of cotton cloth is made at the works.

In 1847, a new shop, 306 feet long and 102 feet wide, two stories and a basement, was built on the north bank of the river. This was an enormous establishment for those days. It was equipped



The Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
Manufacturers of Cotton Machinery.

with the finest tools procurable, and the possession of this great plant gave the Whitin name a prestige which it has never lost. It was the largest in the country at that time devoted to the manufacture of cotton machinery. In 1864, John C. Whitin became the sole owner of The Whitin Machine Works, and that year another great shop, which tripled the capacity of the plant, was erected north of the 1847 shop, and in 1883, still another shop, equal in size to the second, was erected on the south bank of the river. Since then, other additions have been made, the latest being a mammoth foundry, 500



MORNING AT THE MACHINE WORKS' GATES.

feet long and 200 feet wide. From the small beginning in the manufacture of pickers in a room 30 x 40 feet, the inventive genius, great energy, enterprise and business capacity of the Whitin family have developed the great cotton machinery plant that today has a floor space of over twenty acres, and will furnish employment for 3,000 men.

The cotton cloth industry, begun in 1809 by Col. Paul Whitin, has through wise management of Col. Whitin, his sons and his sons' sons, enjoyed a prosperity similar to that of the Whitin Machine Works, until now Col. Whitin's descendants are operating five cotton mills with a capacity of 140,000 spindles and 3500 looms, making sheetings, shirtings, cambrics, lawns and novelties, and providing employment for 1800 hands. These mills are the Whitinsville Cotton Mills, the Linwood Cotton Mills, the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company, the Saunders Cotton Mills and the Uxbridge Cotton Mills.

On the site of the old "iron forge," in the brick mill built by P. Whitin & Sons in 1826, another industry was started in 1873. This was the manufacture of spinning and twister rings for the textile industries, begun by Hon. Arthur F. Whitin and the late Charles E. Trowbridge. New machinery was devised that revolutionized the methods of making spinning and twister rings, and the same enterprise and business sagacity that has brought success to the other manufacturing plants in Whitinsville has brought an ever increasing patronage to the Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company, making necessary frequent additions to the plant, the latest being the 1905 shop, a three-story brick building with granite trimmings. Minor industries have flourished for a time, but its manufactures of cotton machinery, cotton goods and spinning and twister rings have made Whitinsville famous wherever textile machinery and textile products are used.



NEW FOUNDRY OF THE WHITIN MACHINE WORKS.

(Size, 500 feet by 200 feet.)



NEW SHIPPING DEPARTMENT OF THE WHITIN MACHINE WORKS.

MILLS OF THE PAUL WHITIN MANUFACTURING CO.



LINWOOD COTTON MILLS.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MR. JAMES F. WHITIN,
ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE LINWOOD COTTON MILLS.



WHITINSVILLE COTTON MILLS.



1905 ADDITION TO WORKS OF WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO.



HARVESTING CORN ON WHITINSVILLE COTTON MILL FARM.



HAYING SCENE ON WHITINSVILLE COTTON MILL FARM.



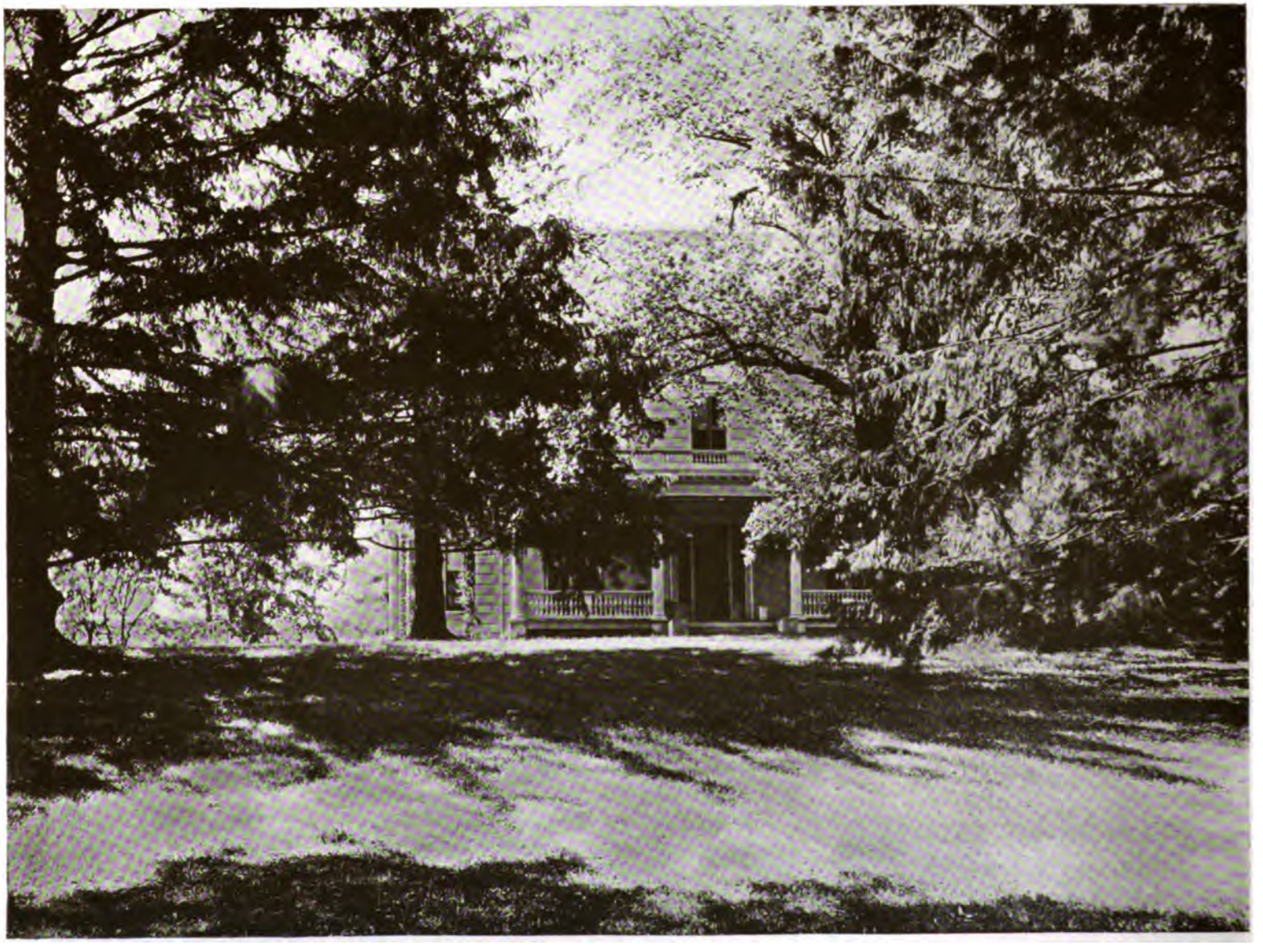
CASTLE HILL FARM.



LINWOOD STREET RAILWAY.



ELECTRIC FREIGHT MOTOR OF
THE WHITIN MACHINE WORKS.



ESTATE OF MISS A. L. WHITIN FROM DOUGLAS STREET.



OAKHURST, RESIDENCE OF MR. C. W. LASELL.



ANOTHER VIEW OF OAKHURST.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

THE Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Whitinsville, Mass., is the embodiment of a conception first suggested by the sculptor, Mr. Herman A. MacNeil, and later devoloped by him and his associate, Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University, who elaborated the architectural design of the monument.

It consists of a triangular pedestal, with slightly concave sides, resting upon a circular step or platform, and flanked at the three corners or truncated edges by projecting buttresses.

Upon the pedestal stand three columns of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature with an enriched cornice, whose tapering roof bears upon its summit a globe surmounted by a bronze eagle. The height of the pedestal is 7½ feet; the columns are 13 feet and 1 inch in height, and the top of the stone globe 5 feet and ½ inch more in height, while the additional 6 feet of the bronze eagle make the total height of the monument above the platform 33 feet, 7½ inches.

Upon the front of the pedestal which is turned towards Main street, the sculptor has carved, in very low relief, a figure of a youth, girded with a sword, and resting with one hand on the shield of the Union. Laurel wreaths and an inscription are added, the whole composition symbolizing the devotion of the youth of the land to the memory of their fathers who fought for the Union, and to the land and the ideals for which they gave their lives.

Upon the other two faces are the names of the 39 men of Northbridge who died or were killed in the war of the Rebellion. The three buttresses are so shaped as to form Greek steles or memorial stones surmounted by the Greek honeysuckle ornament, a common funereal emblem of the people in ancient days.



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

A carved arm rises from the stele-head to the pedestal, carved with the victorious palm, which is also the symbol of martyrdom. A band on the front and sides of each buttress, beneath this arm, bears the names of the important battles in which the men of Northbridge lost their lives.

The three columns like the rest of the monument, are of fine white Connecticut granite from the Waterford quarries near New London, Ct., finely tooled and capped by Ionic capitals of the four-faced or Roman type, sometimes called "Scamozzi capitals."

The entablature—architrave, frieze and cornice—recalls certain details of the propylaea at Eleusis, but nowhere is there close copying of any ancient structure. Each part to the smallest moulding, has received special study in its relation to the purpose, scale and spirit of the whole.

The stone globe supporting the eagle is two feet and eight inches in diameter. Three rich acanthus leaves curl up against it from the roof. The eagle that has alighted upon it, holds in its claws an olive branch, emblematic of peace, and stands with poised wings, gazing into the distance, the symbol at once of the United States and of its imperial power on the earth, with its gaze fixed upon the future, while it is upheld immovably by the triple pillars of religion, education and patriotism.

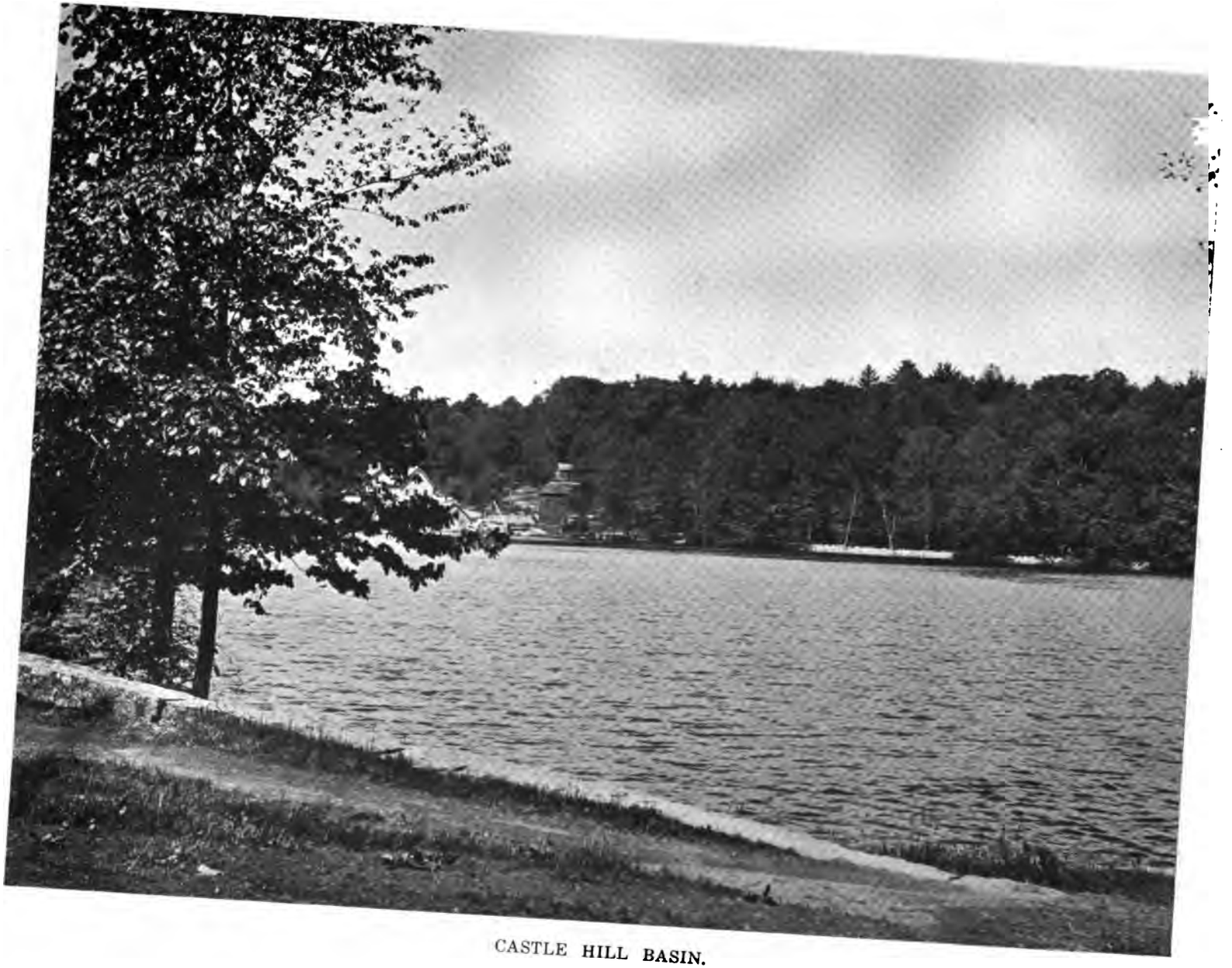
The efforts of the designers have been throughout to produce a monument completely significant of its purpose, refined in treatment, and alike free from ostentation and commonplaceness.

Mr. MacNeil's eagle, modeled from a living American eagle in his possession, is as vigorous and powerful in its realism as his relief of the young American, girded with his father's sword, is delicate and tender in its idealism.

The work of carving the monument was faithfully and admirably performed by Messrs. Booth Brothers of New York and Waterford, under the direction of Mr. James Adamson, and the monument was set up by Mr. Henry A. Langtry of the same firm.



BLUE EAGLE INN.



CASTLE HILL BASIN.



MEMORIAL HALL.



LOOKING UP THE MUMFORD FROM LACKEY DAM.



THE BOAT HOUSE.



ODD FELLOWS' HALL.



NOON SCENE AT MEMORIAL SQUARE.
(National Bank Building in the Foreground.)



VIEW FROM ST. PATRICK'S TOWER, LOOKING WEST.



HILL STREET.



LOOKING WESTWARD ALONG THE MUMFORD.



ESTATE OF MR. EDWARD WHITIN, FROM DOUGLAS STREET.

Schools and Churches.

EDUCATION and religious worship have ever held a prominent place in the town's development. The schools were first kept in private homes, but soon grew to require houses of their own, and in 1795 or 1800, the erection of school buildings was begun. The schoolhouse now used at Northbridge Center is the fourth one built. The first school was just next to the present one. The old stone door step is still there, but no other part of the building remains. Henry Ward Beecher was once a school master in Whitinsville and the little schoolhouse where he taught is still standing on Main street, just east of the Grove school yard, although altered somewhat from the original and now occupied as a dwelling. Today the town has 35 schools with an enrollment of about 1500 pupils. In 1866, the Northbridge High School was established in Whitinsville. It first had its sessions in the old Church street building, which was located on the present site of the Congregational church ; later at the Grove building, and in 1890 a High School building was erected on the corner of Hill and Cottage streets, for the use of the High School and the Grammar grades. In a few years this was outgrown, and in 1906, the Whitin-Lasell High School, a handsome brick building, splendidly equipped, was erected at a cost of over $100,000, for the exclusive use of the High School. The town appropriated $40,000 toward it, and the balance of the cost of the building was paid by Hon. Arthur F. Whitin and Mr. Josiah M. Lasell. It was named in memory of Mr. William Halliday Whitin and Mr. Josiah Lasell, who labored untiringly many years for the advancement of the schools.



BEECHER SCHOOLHOUSE.



CHURCH STREET SCHOOL HOUSE AND OLD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first church was built on Northbridge Hill. It stood in the field next to where the cemetery is now, the highest point on the hill. No trace of this pioneer church is left. The first minister was Rev. John Crane, a graduate of Harvard. He was ordained June 5, 1783, and he remained in the pastorate of the church and people for nearly fifty years. Rev. Lewis F. Clark, for many years pastor of the Congregational church in Whitinsville, said of him: "He was regarded by his people during the whole period of his ministry, with the greatest affection. Social, companionable, and usually very cheerful, his tender sympathies and his conversation, which was both pleasant and instructive, made him a welcome visitor in the families of his parish."

The church now used at Northbridge Center is the second one erected, and has been used since 1835. Up to 1834, the people of Whitinsville attended this church, but in that year, the Village Congregational church, an offshoot from the parent church on the hill, was organized, and a building erected on Church street. There the people worshipped about sixty years. In 1898, it was torn down to make room for the beautiful Congregational church that today adorns the center of the village.

There are four other religious societies in Whitinsville, the Methodist, Roman Catholic, United Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed.

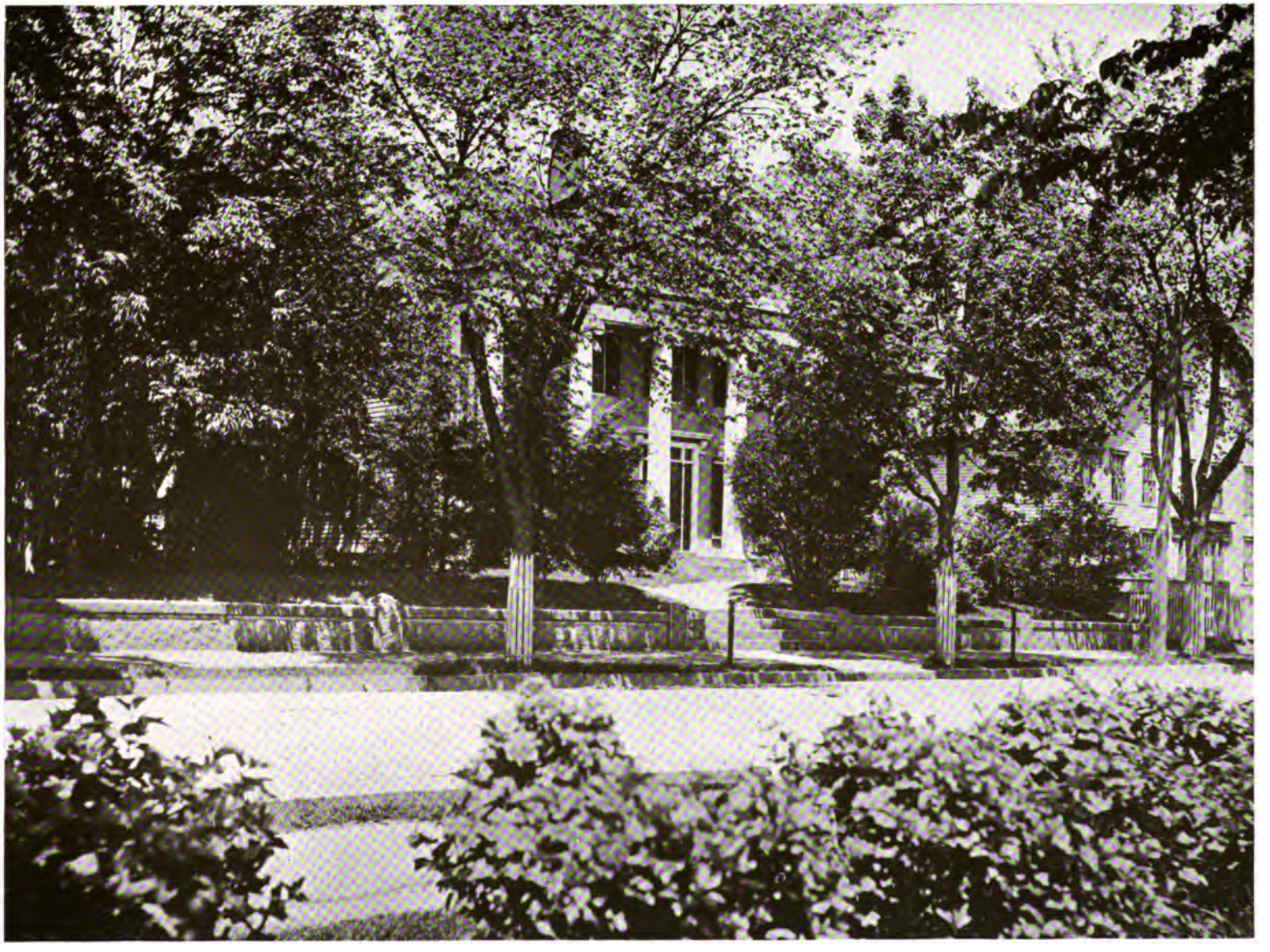
The history of Methodism in Whitinsville and vicinity dates back to 1828. Sometime previous to the summer of that year, Miss Rebecca Bradford, who at the time taught school near the Friends meetinghouse, secured Methodist preaching for the community. The Methodist people increased gradually in numbers, and on April 24, 1850, Whitinsville took its place among the list of appointments at the New England conference. In November, 1872, the trustees bought the Spring estate, where the church now stands. The church was built soon after, and was dedicated on Friday, October 22, 1875.

Rev. Peter S. O'Reilly, the first resident pastor of St. Patrick's church, wrote as follows in 1898 regarding the history of the Roman Catholic church in Whitinsville:

"As far as we can learn from the hazy past, the first mass within the limits of Northbridge, was said at what is now called Riverdale, by the famous missionary priest Rev. Father Fitton, nearly



VILLAGE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



CONGREGATIONAL PARSONAGE.

sixty-five years ago. Father Gibson, of Worcester, has left documents which show that he celebrated the holy mysteries more than fifty years ago in Northbridge and in Whitinsville. To this English priest falls the honor of saying the first mass in Whitinsville. Some of the older Catholics living here now, recall the early days when they were obliged to go to Milford, Worcester, Providence, Woonsocket or Uxbridge, for the ministrations of Holy Church. As far as we can learn, Catholics of Whitinsville began to attend mass regularly, when in 1852, Father O'Reilly, of Blackstone, instituted monthly services at the town. In 1853, the Rev. E. J. Sheridan, the first resident pastor of Uxbridge, began attending Whitinsville as a mission, saying his first mass in a house on Church Street, as we learn from his posthumous writings. He also instituted services in Rockdale. When St. Mary's Church, Uxbridge, was finished August 10th, 1855, Father Sheridan discontinued saying mass in Whitinsville, and, for many years, the good people of this parish were obliged to fix their allegiance regarding all things spiritual, on St. Mary's Church, three miles away, until their own chapel was erected. In May 1857, Father O'Keefe received the pastorate of Uxbridge, having Whitinsville as a mission. It was he who purchased the site of the chapel on the corner of Church and Cross streets. The Rev. D. C. Moran built in 1870, and had it dedicated to God under the patronage of St. Patrick, the first Catholic church in Whitinsville, having as his architect, Mr. Murphy of Providence. In the fall of 1897, the old church home was removed to make room for the new St. Patrick's church, which is universally regarded as a classic ornament to the village."

The United Presbyterian church was organized in 1871. For three years, the people worshipped in Smith's hall, on Church street. They soon needed a larger place, and Chapel hall, in the old bank block, was secured for the church services. The church building was dedicated on February 15, 1882, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. William P. Kane of New York. The church has since been remodeled and enlarged, but is now inadequate to the needs of the people, and a fund for a new and larger church home has been started.

The Dutch Reformed church built its first house of worship in 1899, but this was soon outgrown and in 1907, the building was remodeled and enlarged.



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.



METHODIST CHURCH AND PARSONAGE.



UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.





CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH.

(The original church, the first of its kind in New England, and the remodeled building.)



GROVE SCHOOL BUILDING.

(Second Home of the High School.)



FIRST HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.



WHITIN-LASELL HIGH SCHOOL.



WEST END SCHOOL BUILDING FROM ACROSS THE RIVER.



HIGH SCHOOL CADETS ON THE MARCH.



THIRTEEN HUNDRED SCHOOL CHILDREN.



OLD WELL SWEEP ON ESTATE OF MRS. J. C. WHITIN.



80,000,000 GALLONS OF "ADAM'S ALE" FOR WHITINSVILLE PEOPLE.



LINDEN STREET RESIDENCES.



HOMES ON UPPER HILL STREET.



EVOLUTION IN TRANSPORTATION BY THE WHITIN MACHINE WORKS.



WHERE THE GRANDFATHERS GROUND THEIR SCYTHES.
(Parkis Place, South Fletcher Street.)



MEMORIAL SQUARE IN 1905.



RESIDENCE OF MR. C. V. DUDLEY.



RESIDENCE OF MR. W. L. TAFT.



NEW COTTAGES AT WEST SIDE FROM ACROSS THE ARCADE.



MAIN STREET, LOOKING WEST FROM GROVE SCHOOL.



OLD MANSION HOUSE OF MR. J. C. WHITIN.



OAK AND WEST STREETS FROM ACROSS THE MUMFORD.



MOONLIGHT ON THE MEADOWS.



NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, BUILT 1905.

OCCUPIED BY THE WHITINSVILLE NATIONAL BANK AND WHITINSVILLE SAVINGS BANK.



VIEW FROM DUDLEY'S BLOCK LOOKING WEST, 1876.



MEMORIAL SQUARE IN 1876.



CLARKE SCHOOL CHILDREN.



COUNTER MARCH FROM GROVE SCHOOL.
SCHOOL CHILDREN IN MEMORIAL DAY PARADE, 1896.



HIGH SCHOOL.



GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

SCHOOL CHILDREN IN MEMORIAL DAY PARADE, 1896.



LAYING OF CORNER STONE OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



FLETCHER STREET.



RESIDENCE OF COL. PAUL WHITIN, BUILT IN 1800.



COL. PAUL WHITIN HOMESTEAD AND WHITIN MACHINE WORKS IN 1865.



EAGLE BUILDING, PINE STREET.



RESIDENCE OF MR. ALBERT H. WHITIN.



RESIDENCE OF MISS A. L. WHITIN.



RESIDENCE OF MR. EDWARD WHITIN.



VIEW WESTWARD TO MUMFORD RIVER ON ESTATE OF MR. EDWARD WHITIN.



FOREST STREET.



WHITINSVILLE COTTON MILLS AND VICINITY ABOUT 1847.



EAST END OF CHURCH STREET, 1908.



EAST END OF COTTAGE STREET, 1908.



EASTER DECORATIONS IN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



INTERIOR OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.



RESIDENCE OF CAPT. A. E. ADAMS.



RESIDENCE OF MR. H. H. DUDLEY.



JOHNSTON'S BLOCK.



HARRINGTON AND MUMFORD BLOCKS.



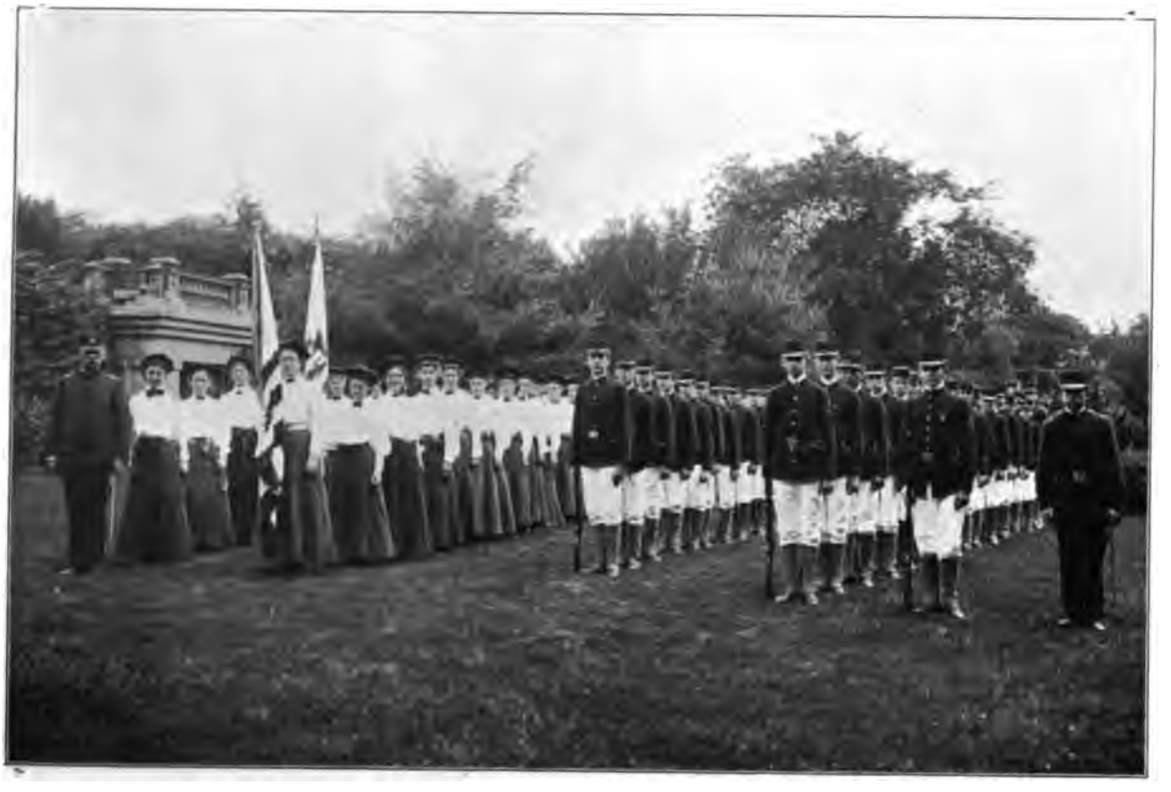
MUMFORD FALLS, 1908.



MEADOW ROAD WESTWARD FROM BRIDGE.



GROVE BY WOODLAND COTTAGE.



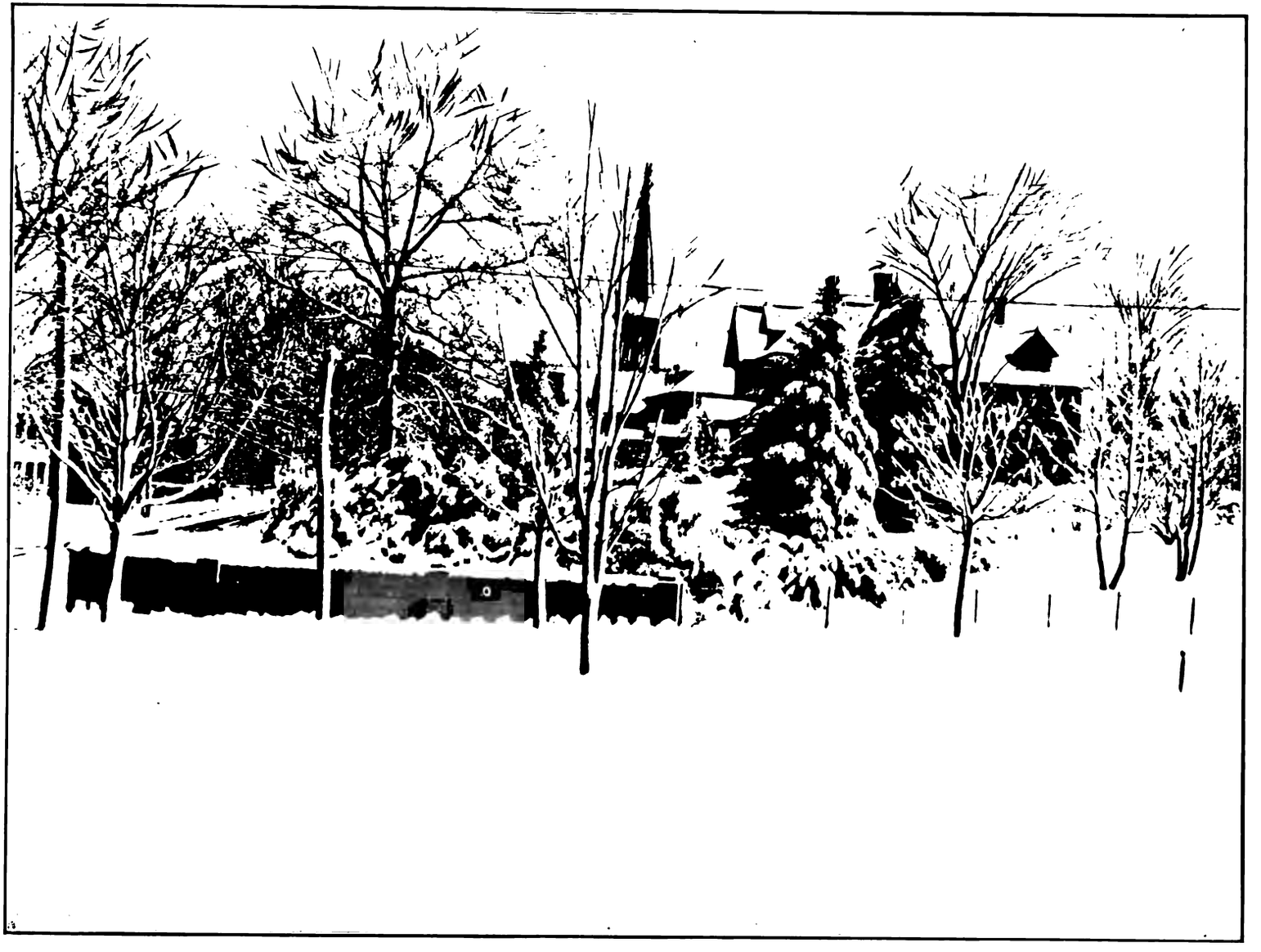
HIGH SCHOOL CADETS, 1905.



BY THE RIVER BANK AT LACKEY DAM.



HAYMAKERS NEAR PICNIC POINT.



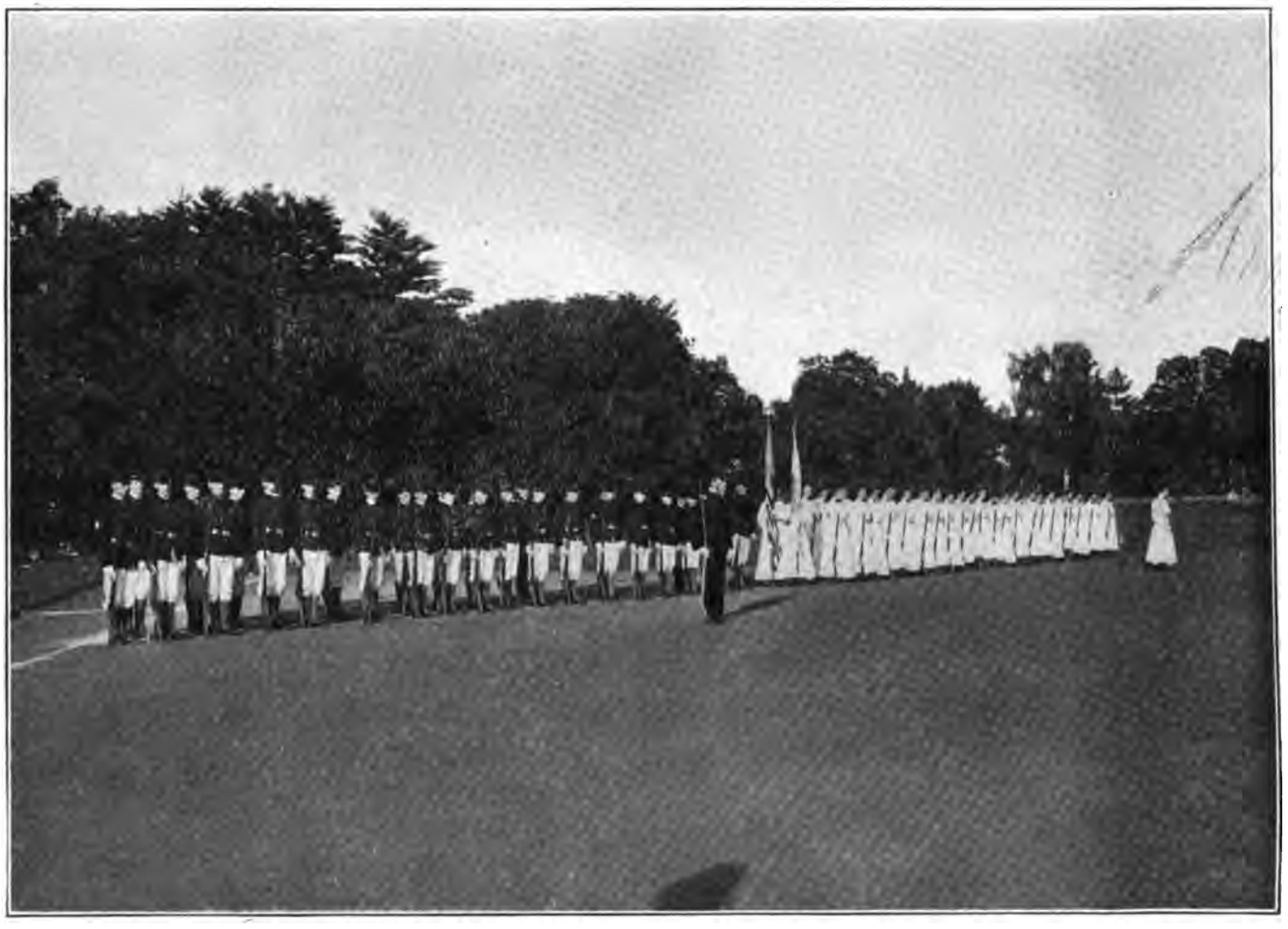
WINTER SCENE. RESIDENCE OF HON. A. F. WHITIN.



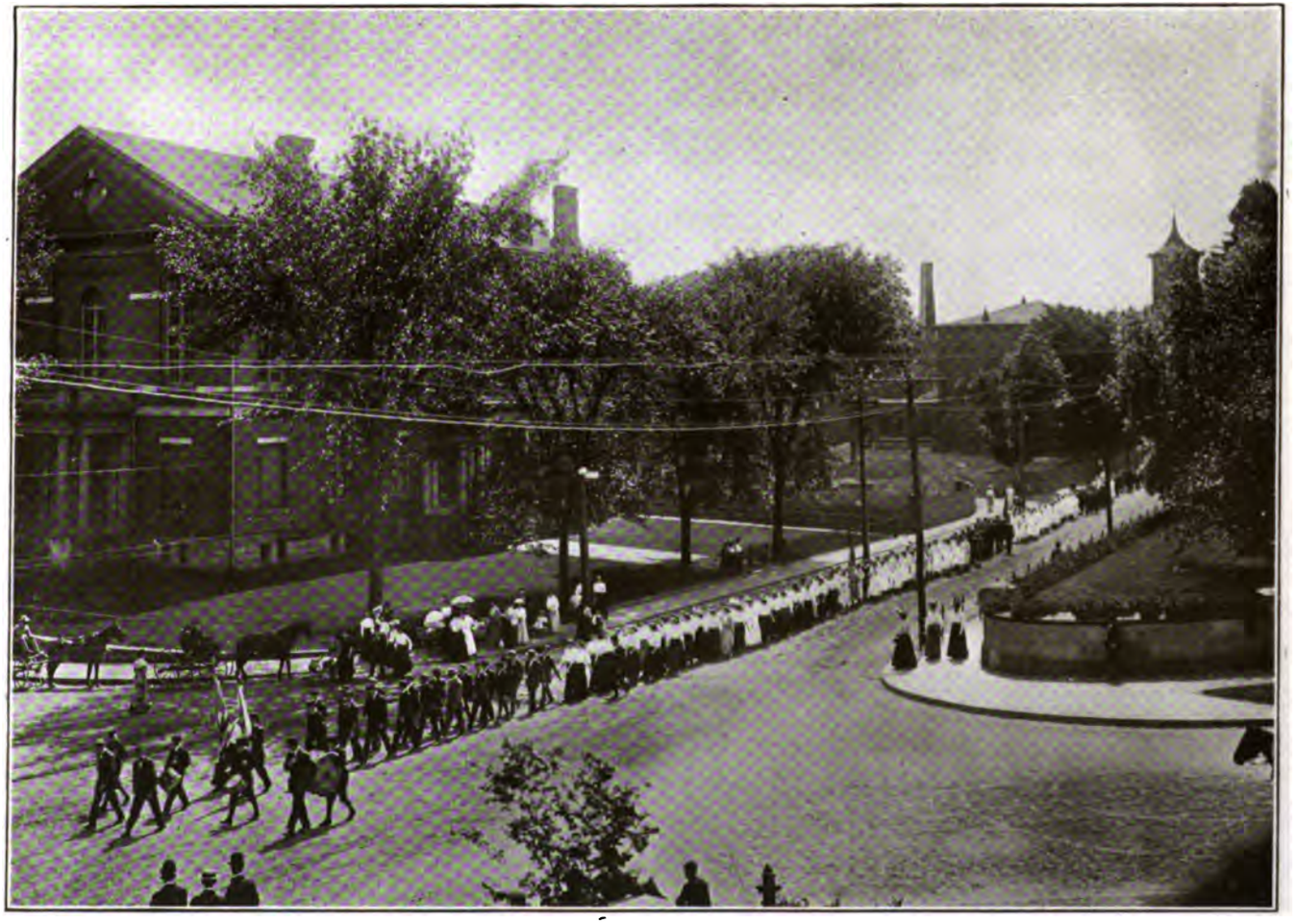
WISTERIA BLOOMING ON A WHITINSVILLE VERANDA.



CORNER OF ESTATE OF HON. A. F. WHITIN,
SHOWING BLUE SPRUCE AND EARLY FLOWERING JAPANESE MAGNOLIA.



NORTHBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL CADETS, 1908.



SCHOOL CHILDREN ON THE MARCH TO THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT FOR MEMORIAL EXERCISES, MAY 29, 1908.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT THE CENTER.



OLD BANK BLOCK.



STREET SCENE, NORTHBRIDGE CENTER.



OLD SPRING PLACE.



OLD GOLDTHWAITE PLACE.



MAPLE STREET.



OLD BLUE EAGLE TAVERN, PLUMMERS.



WHITINSVILLE BASE BALL GROUNDS.



TAYLOR HILL GOLF LINKS.



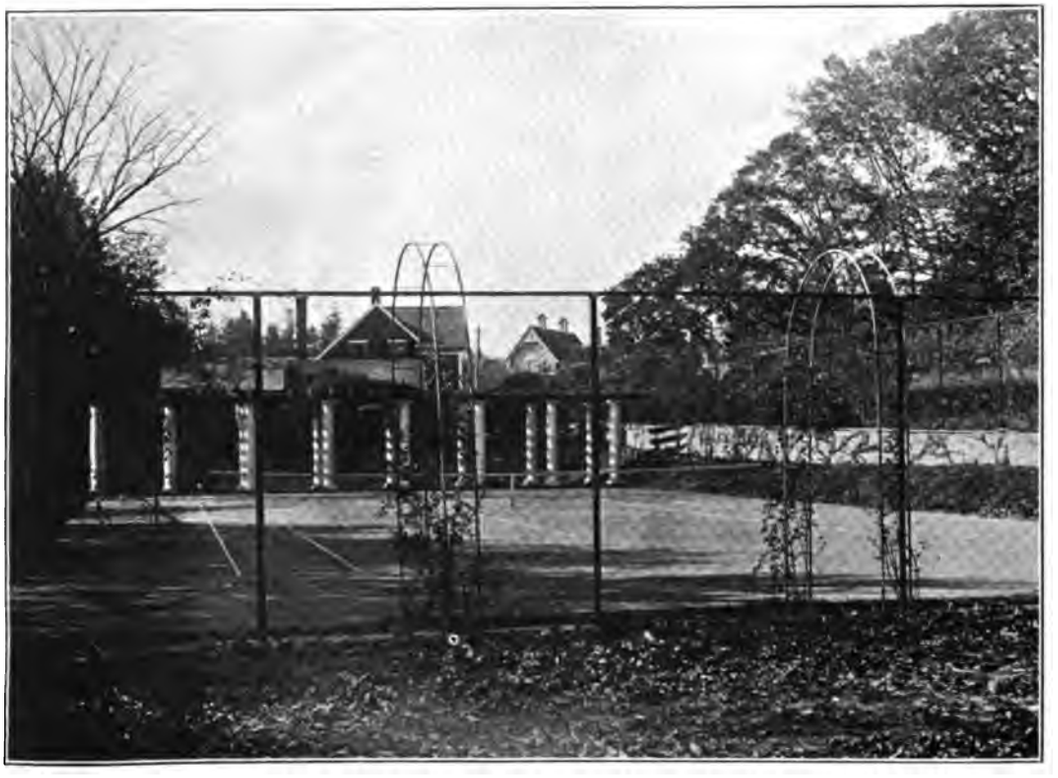
HOME OF BROOKSIDE CLUB.



CLUB HOUSE OF MUMFORD FISHING AND SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.



A GROUP OF THOROUGHBREDS AT OAKHURST FARM.



OAKHURST TENNIS COURT.



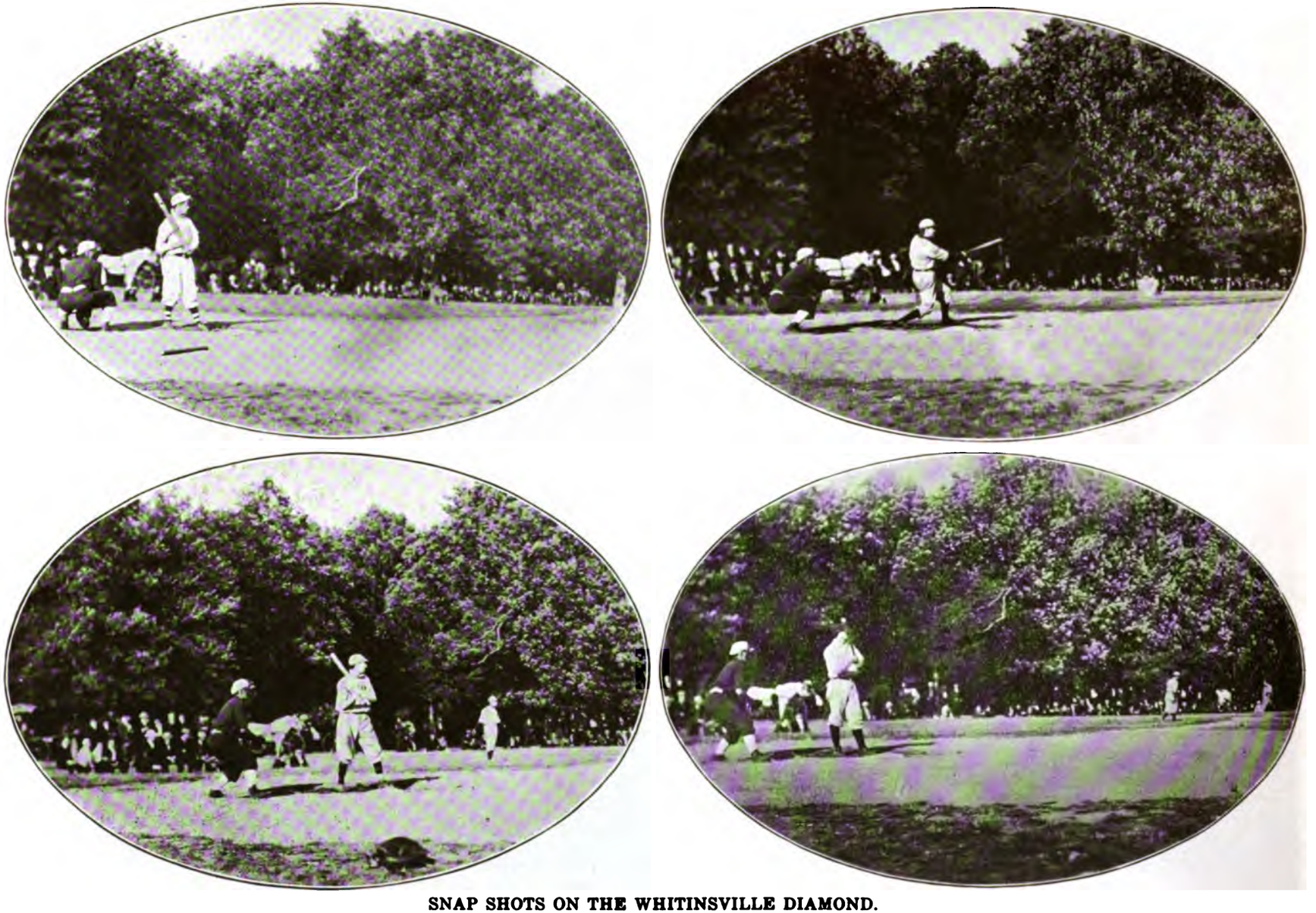
MOTOR BOATING ON THE MUMFORD.



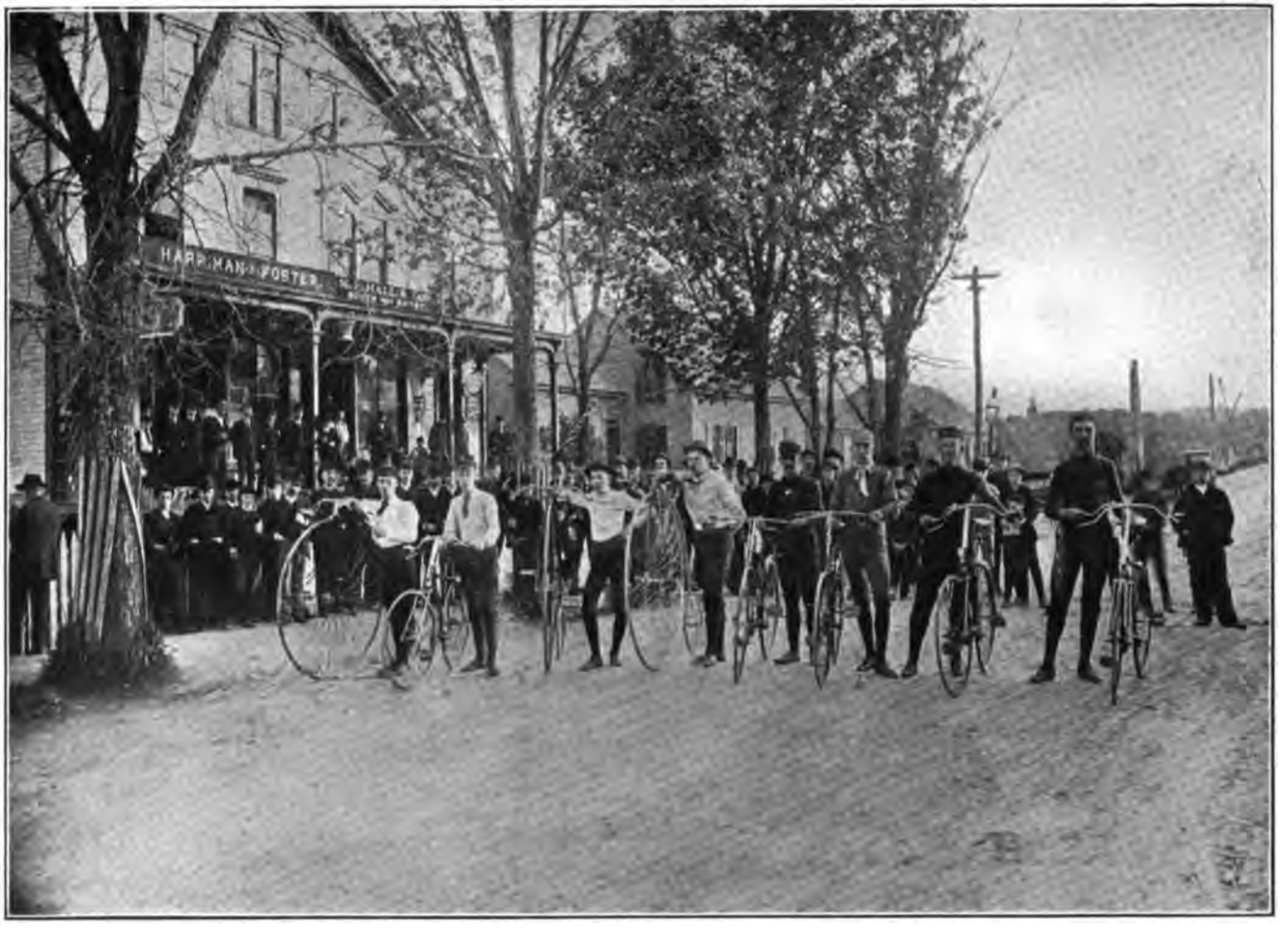
PROOF OF THE FISH STORY. BLACK BASS FROM THE "MEADOWS."



FAMOUS WHITINSVILLE BASE BALL TEAM OF 1904.



SNAP SHOTS ON THE WHITINSVILLE DIAMOND.



CONTESTANTS IN WHITINSVILLE BICYCLE CLUB ROAD RACE, ROCKDALE AND RETURN MAY 17, 1890.
W. O. ALDRICH, AT LEFT OF LINE, WINNER IN 28 MINUTES.



MACDOUGAL COMING UNDER THE WIRE AT A 2.14 CLIP
AT THE WHITINSVILLE DRIVING PARK.



OAKHURST FARM COLT WORKING OUT WITH THE OLD CAMPAIGNER, TERRILL S., 2.08¼,
AT THE WHITINSVILLE DRIVING PARK.



ROCKDALE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



A WINTER SCENE.





TWO VIEWS OF PURGATORY.

Postscript.

OF the 170 illustrations in this souvenir of Whitinsville, we are indebted to Hon. Arthur F. Whitin for the old-time views, the two haying scenes, and the pictures entitled "Mumford Falls, 1908," "Meadow Road westward from the Bridge" and "By the River Bank at Lackey Dam." Mr. Ernest A. Adams photographed twenty of the largest views, including "1300 School Children," "Evolution in Transportation," "National Bank Building," "Laying of Corner Stone of Congregational Church," "Interior of St. Patrick's Church," "The Road Race," "Base Ball Team," "Wisteria," "High School Cadets, 1908," "School Children on the March, 1908," and others.

Mr. W. A. McAllister of Worcester contributed twenty-nine views, all 6 x 8, of the residences, churches, water scenes and landscapes, including "Manor House," "Oakhurst," "Residence of Hon. A. F. Whitin," "Congregational Church," "St. Patrick's Church," "Methodist Church," "Congregational Parsonage," "Picnic Point," "Golf Links," "Mumford Club House," "Soldiers' Monument," "Memorial Hall," "Residence of Mrs. J. C. Whitin," and others of the largest pictures. To Mr. Erwin A. Adams, we are indebted for "Lovers' Lane" and "Fall Scene at Lackey Dam;" to Mr. G. W. Bailey for the Purgatory views, the old Postoffice, "Canoeing below Lackey Dam," and "Mother Goose and Family on the Arcade." The "Blue Eagle Inn" was photographed by Mr. H. N. Davis of Worcester, "A Winter Scene on the Mumford," by Mrs. Margaret Pettegrove, and "Gateway below Lackey Dam" by Mr. Henry Snow of Uxbridge.

The frontispiece of The Whitin Machine Works is from a drawing by the Woodbury-Carlton Co., of Worcester, and the other one hundred illustrations are from photos by the compiler of this book.

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Illustrated souvenir of Whitinsville, Massachusetts ... -- Whitinsville, Mass. : Eagle Printing Co., 1908.
[138] p. of plates : chiefly ill. ; 22 x 28 cm.
"Historical sketch. Industries. Landscapes, water scenes, views of public buildings, churches, residences and shaded drives. Sports and amusements. Interesting neighbors."

1. Whitinsville (Mass.)--Description --Views.

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